

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

ENLISTMENTS INTO THE FEDERAL SERVICE TO BE BEGUN TO-DAY.

The first are to be made in New York and Pennsylvania—Cause of the delay in recruiting the volunteer army—Many States have asked to have their quotas increased.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—In all probability the first recruits in the proposed volunteer army of 125,000 men will be enlisted into the service of the United States to-morrow. The preparations for the enlistment of men have not been conducted without friction or delay, but when it is considered that the volunteers are to be taken from the ranks of the army, it is not remarkable that nearly a week has elapsed between the President's proclamation and the first enlistment. It is the expectation of the army administration that the first enlistments will be made in New York and Pennsylvania. Information has been received by the Adjutant-General of the army that the militiamen in those States are ready to place their names on the muster roll as volunteers and that the recruiting officers appointed for each of the Commonwealths are ready for duty on Friday. It is a source of gratification to Secretary Alger and to all the officials of the War Department that the first enlistments are to be made in States where the controversy arising from the proposition to employ members of militia organizations has been most active and that the response to the call of the President is thus shown to be hearty and prompt. Secretary Alger decided to-day that the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania be enlisted as volunteers, preserving their organizations so far as is consistent with the requirements of the Hull Reorganization law.

The delay in carrying out the plans for recruiting the army has been occasioned by mistakes of the army administration and by the eagerness of the States to have their quotas allotted to them increased. The latter circumstance has been a prolific cause of delay and embarrassment to the army administration in Washington, although the patriotism which prompted the requests of the State officials is a source of gratification to the President and the War Department. Perhaps one-half of all the States and Territories have asked permission to send more troops than are called for by their quotas, and many others have requested changes in the classes of troops required of them under the official apportionment. The almost hopeless misunderstanding of the status of State militia organizations caused great embarrassment to the Government and is likely to cost the United States a large sum of money. The misunderstanding has by no means been confined to the officials of State Governments and officers in charge of the militia, but has pervaded some of the bureaus of the War Department to a surprising degree. The proposition has been laid down distinctly enough that the State militiamen are to be employed as volunteers, purely and simply, but neither the State authorities nor the officials of the War Department have understood the proposition with a clear understanding of the statute and all that it implies. The letter to the Governors, signed by the Secretary of War and sent out from the office of the Adjutant-General, provides that the troops shall be "mustered in," preference being given to State troops. Nothing was said about "enlisting" men into the service of the United States, as it should have stated specifically. According to correct military terms State militiamen are "mustered into" the service of the United States, and are not to be employed as volunteers, but as militia men.

Several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from his captor. Powers, with considerable difficulty, got him to the West Thirty-seventh street station, where he described himself as James Dunn, 40 years old, of 445 West Twenty-third street, New York. He was an American citizen, Sergeant Burns said he sought to have his hair torn off for tearing down his country's flag. He refused to say why he did it. Before he was led to a cell the Sergeant took the torn flag and draped it over the desk in front of the prisoner.

"That's what we do with it here," he said.

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Vessel Men Unhappy Over the Possibility of Spanish Deportations.

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SPANISH PLOTS ALLEGED.

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LADS WHO WANTED TO ENLIST.

Military Career of Two Brooklyn Runaways Cut Short at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 28.—Louis Finn, aged 24, Veranda place, Brooklyn, and Samuel H. Brown, 14, 209 Ford street, East New York, were taken in charge by the authorities here this morning. The boys were trying to enlist in the military here. They said that they tried to enlist in Brooklyn and were rejected.

100,000 RECRUITS HERE.

HALF A MILLION MORE FROM THE REST OF THE COUNTRY.

The National Volunteer Reserve, which was started in this city last week, has now grown to half a million recruits from the rest of the country.

The inclement weather yesterday had the effect of cutting down the daily average of volunteers at the various recruiting stations in this city. About 1,000 men were enrolled in the different volunteer regiments which are forming, and while this seems a good number at this stage of the movement, it is only about 50 per cent of the average up to date. Some of the recruiting stations, particularly those located in tents, shut up for part of the day, the wind and weather forming a combination hardly to be withstood. Those that remained open all day were rather better off, but the let-up in the rush, for many more men have been enrolled than can possibly be mustered into the Government's service, even if two or three fresh calls for volunteers are issued from Washington.

There is a little bit of a let-up in the back of volunteer regiments calling a halt to-morrow. Almost all of those organizations that went out for regiments are now recruiting brigades, but they have no desire to go into the business of getting up a division, or an army. The Government is not likely to take more than a few more men than can be used, and is trusting to the medical men to bring the number down to the required point. William Astor Chanler was the first organizer of a volunteer regiment to shut up shop. When he closed his office yesterday he said that he needed in order to make his organization for the rest of the day of the Hull bill. The extra men are fast being weeded out by the police surgeons, who volunteered to see that Chanler's men were physically fit for service.

The number of men recruited for regiments in this city is almost 100,000. The National Volunteer Reserve has recruited about 300,000 men throughout the country, and, as that movement was started in New York, the credit for its success properly belongs in this city. The figures from Washington yesterday showed that the country about 300,000 men had enrolled themselves for service in volunteer regiments, so that to New York belongs the honor of having recruited two-thirds of the total.

TORE DOWN OLD GLORY.

An Alleged American Citizen Insults the National Flag.

Thomas Leahy of 350 West Thirty-first street tore down the American flag yesterday and draped it between the two first floor windows on the outside of the house. The flag was 4x8 feet and cost \$7.

About 7 o'clock last night a passer-by saw the flag and began to tear it down. He was seen by several persons, who told him to stop. Instead of stopping, he tore it down and ran. A crowd had collected by this time, and all hands started in pursuit with cries of "Spaniard!" and "Traitor!" Several stones at the man as he fled through Thirty-first street. He was rapidly being overhauled when Policemen stopped him at the corner of Seventh avenue.

Several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from his captor. Powers, with considerable difficulty, got him to the West Thirty-seventh street station, where he described himself as James Dunn, 40 years old, of 445 West Twenty-third street, New York. He was an American citizen, Sergeant Burns said he sought to have his hair torn off for tearing down his country's flag. He refused to say why he did it. Before he was led to a cell the Sergeant took the torn flag and draped it over the desk in front of the prisoner.

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CENTRAL AMERICANS WIKED.

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TONNAGE AND PASSENGER TAX.

Foreign Steamship Lines Object to It, and Protest to Home Governments.

The local representatives of all the foreign transatlantic lines running between this port and Europe met yesterday for a conference, and opposed to the new war measure increasing the tonnage rates and putting a tax on passenger tickets. Under the old law the tax was six cents a ton on a maximum of six trips on all vessels bound for or from the Atlantic beyond Newfoundland, the West Indies, that part of the Pacific beyond the Hawaiian Islands, the Indian Sea, and Hawaii. The proposed law increases the tonnage tax to 20 cents on a maximum of twelve trips a year, which is equivalent to \$2.40 a year. The new law contemplates taxing the lines for every ticket sold on this side of the Atlantic. The lines are protesting against the new law, and are protesting to their home governments.

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WAR TALK IN THE HOUSE.

THE SECOND DAY'S DEBATE ON THE REVENUE BILL.

Patriotic Speeches by Mr. McCallan of New York and Gen. Henderson of Iowa—Both Declared That Patriotism Should Take the Place of Partisanship, and That the American Congress Should Be United in Voting All the Money Necessary to Carry On the War.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Aside from passing the bill proposed by Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, suspending during the progress of this war the prohibitory and restrictive provisions of law relating to the purchase of supplies and munitions of war by the Quartermaster-General, the House confined itself to-day to the debate of the War Revenue bill. A number of speeches were made, the most notable being those of Gen. Henderson of Iowa and Mr. McCallan of New York. Two hours were given to general debate to-morrow, and a vote will be taken on the bill and pending amendments at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N.Y.), member of the Committee on Ways and Means, was the first speaker. He said that, having engaged in the war, it was his duty to make a patriotic speech. He declared that patriotism should take the place of partisanship, and that the American Congress should be united in voting all the money necessary to carry on the war.

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feeling that in a crisis like this we of all parties should stand together in support. I recognize the fact that the Government is in a position to draw party lines. If my ideas as to how the means of carrying on the war should be raised, I will move to the right of the House, if the views of the minority should be voted down, then I shall move to the left of the House, and I shall vote against the measure.

He said: "Now that the dogs of war are let slip, I shall bring my brain and heart and energy to the support of the flag of my country, and for one I shall not be driven into the position of belonging to one side of the Chamber in a battle. I am not a partisan, and I am not a member only that I am a citizen of the United States who loves his country. I have the attention of the House while in earnest tones and manly language, and I shall vote against the measure."

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